

no 15

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION
WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period
24 February to 2 March
1946

6

ARMY
MEDICAL
MAR 18 1946
LIBRARY

RESTRICTED

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFAREGeneral

There was evidence during the week that the Japanese Government is actively engaged in preparing plans to solve the unemployment and other social and economic problems facing the nation. These plans contain definite appreciation and understanding of the conditions at present but the program is not specific in detail as to the solution of the problems. This Division was represented at a meeting of the Labor Mission and the Economic and Scientific Section when the plans of the Central Committee of Unemployment were presented. A representative stated that industry as well as the people themselves were constantly facing the threat of possible starvation and shortage of essential raw materials. The Labor Mission urged the Japanese to consider the materials that were available and that imports would depend, to a degree, upon the proper use made of indigenous materials and supplies.

Welfare

The directive on Public Assistance, by which the Relief and Welfare Plans of the Japanese Government were accepted, was issued as of 27 February 1946. The Japanese plans were approved, but an exception requires the establishment of a single National Governmental Agency to administer relief, thus preventing the shifting of operational and financial responsibility to semi-governmental and private organizations. It also calls for monthly reports on the amount expended for relief and the number of families and individuals granted assistance.

A conference with Public Welfare officials, headed by the Chief of Social

RESTRICTED

Affairs Bureau, was held during the week. ~~Explanations and instructions were~~ given the Japanese officials with reference to the directive on Public Assistance. Complete agreement was reached on all matters under discussion.

Foreign Nationals

An inquiry was received from a German national regarding the procedure of procuring enough money from blocked accounts to defray medical and nursing expenses. He was informed that under the Emergency Financial Measure, Imperial Ordinance No.83 (1946), funds could be procured for these expenses by drawing restricted checks against their frozen accounts.

Repatriation

The status of repatriation from Japan indicated that of a total of 1,497,031 persons to be evacuated, 829,757 have been repatriated to date, leaving a total of 667,274 yet to be evacuated. Of this number 564,791 are Koreans.

The status of repatriation of Japanese Nationals as of 24 February indicates the following:

Total to be repatriated to Japan	6,390,857
Total evacuated as of 24 February	<u>1,465,980</u>
Total remaining	4,924,877

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Lt. Col. James H. Gordon, MC, Venereal Disease Control Officer and Acting Chief of the Preventive Medicine Division, departed this station 1 March 1946.

General supervision of the typhus control program for Tokyo-To has been taken over by this Division, supported by technical advice from the United

RESTRICTED

States of America Typhus Commission. All possible assistance is being given to the local Military Government Company in the formulation and carrying out of a typhus control program for this area.

Conferences have been held with representatives of the Metropolitan Police and Health Departments at which details of the above program have been worked out and definite responsibilities assigned.

Conferences have been held with the Chief of the Public Health and Welfare Section, representatives of the Chief Surgeon's Office, AFPAC, and members of the Neurotropic Virus Commission, regarding formulation of an over-all program for insect control (mosquitoes and flies particularly), and certain agreements reached on the division of authority and responsibility relative to the areas to be controlled.

During the early part of the week the Sanitary Engineer was dispatched to Aomori, in northern Honshu, to assist in the control of an outbreak of typhus fever in that area.

Nutrition Service

Partial results of the survey of 30 hospitals in Tokyo were reported by the Metropolitan Office, Health Bureau, Tokyo. The types of hospitals surveyed were, 20 general hospitals, 5 tuberculosis hospitals, and 5 psychiatric hospitals.

Nutrition surveys of the following additional areas, desired by the Imperial Japanese Government, were approved: Shikoku, Saunin, Hokuiku, Tohoku and Hokkaido. In addition, a survey will be made of coal miners in Fukushima and Hokkaido, and of copper miners in Akita.

Port Quarantine

The week ending 24 February, 16,808 repatriates arrived in Japan while

51,455 left Japan, the figures being practically identical with those of the week ending 16 February.

Four cases of smallpox, and one case of typhus, were detected in outgoing quarantine ports at Hakata, Senzeki, Ugina and Uraga. At incoming quarantine ports one ship from Fuzan was quarantined at Senzaki because of typhus and another at Hakata because of smallpox.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Tachikawa National Hospital and Konodai Government Hospital for Insane were visited as part of the program to check on the effectiveness of directives emanating from this Division as it applies to former Japanese Army and Navy Hospitals.

In the 34 prefectures reporting for the week ending 22 February there were 2,035 hospitals with 134,312 beds, 62,731 of which were occupied. During this period there were 240,439 out-patients.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Explanation of Public Health Nurses course, A-I, A-II, B and C was given in more detail. The course is to be in effect April 1946.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES COURSE for 1946

<u>Type of School</u>	<u>Length of Training</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Qualification for Admission</u>
	<u>Class Work</u>	<u>Practice Work</u>		
	Months	Months	3 yrs	
A - (I)	16	14	30 mos	Graduate of high school.
			2 yrs	
A - (II)	10	10	20 mos	Same as above.
			1 yr	
B	6	5	11 mos	Clinical Nurse's license.
			1½ yrs	
C	8	8	16 mos	Midwife license. Same as above.

A Type School. 1. This is the highest training course for Public Health Nurses

at a college standard.

2. The entrance requirement is graduation from a girls high school or the equivalent.

3. The duration of the course is 3 years which is divided in in 2 parts such as 16 months for class work and 14 months for practice work.

Subsequent to this is the A-(II) course as follows:

1. The duration of the course is 2 years which is divided in 2 parts such as 10 months each of class work and practice work.

2. The qualification is the same as for the first course.

B Type School. 1. This is a short course for Public Health Nurses which is offered for a nurse who has obtained a clinical nurse's license.

2. The duration of this course is 1 year which is divided in 2 parts such as 6 months for class work and 5 months for practice work.

C Type School. 1. This course is for a woman who has a midwife's license.

2. The duration of this course is 1 year and a half which is divided in 2 parts such as 8 months for class work and another 8 months for practice work.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The Chief of the Veterinary Affairs Division returned from a survey of Japanese veterinary conditions in Kyushu and southern Honshu. Liaison was established with prefectural officials and occupation forces.

Practically all cattle in the areas visited are draft cattle of native breeds. The number of dairy cattle is small and the industry minor. All dairy herds have been found free from tuberculosis.

Beef slaughter consists almost entirely of native cattle not needed for work purposes. Ante and post mortem examination at the time of slaughter is practiced in a satisfactory manner. Careless handling of meat after slaughter results in much needless contamination. Sanitation in slaughter houses, butcher shops and cold storages is sub-standard.

The horses are a mixture of Norma, thoroughbred, Percheron and native stock with thoroughbred characteristics predominating. Many animals are not

RESTRICTED

in good condition due to a shortage of roughage. ~~Rice hay is about the only~~
kind available at the present time.

No animal disease epidemics exist in the areas visited. Prevailing animal diseases are swine cholera, contagious abortion of cattle and white diarrhea of poultry. Control measures appear to be effective.

Prefectural officials are aware of their responsibilities but at the same time have a defeatist attitude which makes it necessary to apply constant pressure in order to obtain pre-war efficiency levels.

Reports from Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of animal disease occurred during the week 16 to 23 February.

The following annual animal disease report has been compiled from the monthly animal disease reports submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Blackleg	34	Swine erysipelas	31
Infectious abortion of cattle	542	Fowl pest	933
Texas fever	169	White diarrhea of chickens	30,638
Anthrax, equine	4	Infectious anemia of horses,	
Anthrax, bovine	35	Hokkaido	793
Rabies, bovine	8	Equine infectious abortion,	
Scabies, equine	8	Hokkaido, Aomori & Iwate,	
Swine cholera	574	1944-45 breeding season	331
Swine Plague		Osteomalacia of horses, Hokkaido	9,286

Korean Report

The Chief of the Veterinary Department, Bureau of Public Health, Headquarters Military Government in Korea, reported a total of 30,006 cases of fowl pest during January 1946 in Kyong Sang Pukto. 14,160 chickens were immunized with fowl pest vaccine in conjunction with the control program.

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

Conferences of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health of officials continue regarding dental education, examination and licensure.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

Narcotics

A visit to the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama, revealed that the inventory of seized Japanese military narcotic stocks will be completed in about two weeks.

A conference was held with Mr. Kamiya, Dr. Yasuni and Mr. Saito, of the Pharmaceutical Bureau of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs regarding impending narcotic legislation, particularly concerning exempt narcotic preparations. It was decided that the powdered cough medicine containing codeine, generally used in Japan, could not be treated as an exempt preparation since the amount of codeine contained therein is excessive. A report submitted by Dr. Yasuni, regarding narcotic production and consumption in Japan, was discussed in detail, since the report equalizes consumption with production from 1930 to 1945, whereas only at intervals were reports actually called for from doctors and pharmacists.

Production

A report of production of medical supplies for the month of January 1946, furnished by representatives of the Health and Welfare Ministry, indicated a definite increase over production for November and December 1945. An increase in production of biologicals, essential medicines, dental materials and X-ray film is particularly noteworthy. Although production is still not satisfactory a favorable trend is indicated.

A report furnished by Natural Resources Section, SCAP, and the Agriculture

Ministry, indicating action taken to obtain calves for smallpox vaccine production for the last week of February and projected numbers to be obtained through June 1946, indicates that sufficient calves will be made available to meet the planned program of the Health and Welfare Ministry. The cooperation of the Natural Resources Section, SCAP, and the Agriculture Ministry, to obtain calves, has contributed greatly to this program.

A conference with Health and Welfare Ministry representatives brought out the fact that considerable quantities of raw materials, needed by manufacturers, are physically located in former Army and Navy Supply Depots throughout Japan. It was emphasized that these raw materials should be placed in the hands of manufacturers of biologicals and essential medicines at the earliest possible date. A distribution plan will be completed by 5 March by the Ministry officials and representatives of the Health Ministry will visit each prefecture between 10 and 15 March for the purpose of directing and supervising distribution. Due to the present shortage of raw materials required for manufacture of medical supplies, this proposed distribution, if properly handled, should make a definite contribution to accelerating production.

Distribution

A memorandum was forwarded to the Japanese Government regarding the production of medical supplies necessary for the medical processing of Japanese repatriates in China. Arrangements were made with the Welfare Ministry to make the required supplies available for this program.

A field trip to Kyoto, Osaka, Kure, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Sasebo, Nagasaki, Matsuyama, Takamatsu and Okyana was made regarding distribution of medical supplies. It is apparent that expeditious action is not being taken by prefectural officials in distributing medical supplies. The system is so complicated

RESTRICTED

and involves so many agencies that constant supervision is necessary. More supervision will have to be exercised by Military Government personnel in the field. The Supply Division will continue to make field trips for the purpose of orienting Military Government personnel and coordinating the various agencies involved. There is also room for improvement at the Ministry level which will be called to the attention of responsible officials.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO THE JAPANESE

The following directives to the Imperial Japanese Government originated in this Section during the week:

Control of Population Movements, AG 091.4 (2 Mar 46)PH, (SCAPIN 651-A).

Medical Supplies for Repatriation Program, AG 443 (3 Mar 46)PH, (SCAPIN-791).

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

- 4 Incl: As indicated in Section IX.
- 1 - 2 Incl. As indicated in Section IX.
- 3 Incl. VD Report in Japan for week ending 9 Feb 46.
- 4 Incl. Communicable Disease in Japan for week ending 16 Feb 46.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091.4 (2Mar46)PH
(SCAPIN 651-A)

APO 500
2 March 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Control of Population Movements.

1. Receipt is hereby acknowledged of C.L.O. Memorandum No. 450 (1.1) dated 30 January 1946, subject as above.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government will implement the proposed Imperial Ordinance controlling such population movements as outlined in enclosures accompanying memorandum mentioned in paragraph 1, above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/S/ Harold Fair
//T/ B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

Corrected Copy
Destroy All Others

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 443 (3 March 46)PH
(SCAPIN 791)

APO 500
3 March 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Medical Supplies for Repatriation Program.

1. Memorandum, file AG 370.05 (29 Jan 46)GC, subject: "Projected Changes in Repatriation Procedures", dated 29 January 1946, indicates that the Japanese Government will furnish the vaccines necessary for medical processing at all repatriation ports in China and Japan. In addition to the vaccines, it will be necessary for the Japanese Government to furnish miscellaneous medical supplies incidental to inoculation of the repatriates.

2. Attached find requisitions MED-JAP-REP-1-46 through 10-46 and QM-JAP-REP-1-46 through 10-46. These requisitions cover supplies necessary for medical processing of repatriates at Chinese ports. It should be noted that the destination is indicated on each requisition and that there is both a MED and a QM requisition for each port.

3. Informal contact with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs indicates certain of the quantities called for on the attached requisitions are not available from Japanese sources. The following items will be shipped from United States Army Stocks.

Absorbent cotton	11735 pounds
Applicator wood	3334 boxes
Syringe, Luer 10 cc	6350 each
Typhus Vaccine 20 cc	25000 vials
Stove, 1 burner	133 each
DDT	465,000 pounds
Outfit delousing	24 each
Dusters Insecticide	500 each

4. Immediate action by the Imperial Japanese Government is necessary as follows:

a. Ship to Uraga Reception Center, Kurihama Station all quantities on the attached requisitions except those listed in paragraph 3, this communication.

b. Sort and pack supplies for shipment according to quantities and ports as indicated on the requisitions. This will include both supplies from Japanese sources and the items listed in paragraph 3, which will be shipped from United States Army stocks to Uraga. Where sufficient stock of an item is not available to fill all requisitions complete, the available stock should be prorated by requisition.

BASIC: Memo, GHQ, SCAP, File AG 443 (3 March 46)PH, subj: "Medical Supplies for Repatriation Program" dtd 3 March 1946.

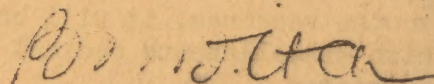
c. Advise this headquarters by port the weight and cubic measurement of the initial quantities made ready for shipment.

d. Advise this headquarters by port of subsequent quantities made ready for shipment by weight and cubic measurement.

e. Make shipment as directed by this headquarters. Shipping information will be given upon receipt of data requested in 4 c and d, above.

f. Maintain records by item and quantity of supplies received from United States Army stocks and disposition of same.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:



B. H. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

20 Incls:

As described in par 2 above,
(to addressee only)

20 Inclosures missing

Inclosure Nos. 3 and 4 missing